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PAPERS RELATING

TO THE

ESTABLISHMENT

OF A

FOREST TERMINOLOGY

IN

ENGLISH.

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CALCUTTA,
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DEAR SIR,

IN forwarding you this pamphlet, may I ask your kind assistance in carefully considering the subject and communicating to me or to Dr. Schlich any suggestions on the subject you may be able to make.

I need hardly point out the necessity that exists for having *some terms* which shall have a fixed meaning; at present we are obliged either to use terms of our own, (putting French or German equivalents into brackets,) or else to express ourselves by a whole sentence where one word ought to suffice.

Some forest terms are only occasionally used, and are more or less scientific terms, but others are in daily use: at present there is great confusion. We have not yet agreed what to call the different kinds of forest, nor what we mean by a "block," a "compartment," and so forth. We must aim at getting the common and every day forest terms first, and afterwards completing our list of the more recondite ones.

Yours sincerely,
B. H. BADEN POWELL.

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Note.

THE following pages will need a word of explanation. They consist of three papers prepared to be read at the Conference of 1873-74. Unfortunately, the amount of business was so great that it was found impossible to take up the subject properly. It would have taken a great length of time to discuss the merits of the different terms proposed.

It seems best, therefore, to print and circulate the lists, and invite every forest officer, at his leisure, to consider the subject, and to communicate his views as to a list of terms to be adopted. It will be easy ultimately to complete a list out of the suggestions received. Some of the terms will be found to settle themselves beyond question, on the ground that the terms are already familiar, or that they have been used in well-known books. This remark will especially apply to terms relating to soil.

Other terms in the list will be represented by several different proposals. It will then be necessary to discuss these, and after eliminating those that are faulty, decide on the best.

It may be said that it is better that each author, who undertakes a manual or a translation, should invent his own terms; but this would result in a great confusion, and in the books being either misunderstood, or being very difficult to understand rightly.

The lists to be compiled will naturally arrange themselves under four heads :—(1) The atmosphere and climate; (2) the configuration of the surface; (3) the soil; and (4) the forest.

1.—The atmosphere and climate :

Terms, descriptive of the amount of rain, &c., 'arid,' "moist," medium, &c., 'temperate,' 'tropical,' 'sub-tropical,' "exposed" sheltered, 'confined,' 'airy,' &c., are examples.

2. The configuration of the surface :

Mountainous, hilly, undulating, "level," "low-lying," "marsh," "swamp," &c., &c., are examples.

3. The soil and sub-soil :

"Rich," "poor," "moist," "dry," "cool," "heavy," "loam," "sand," "clay," "sandy-loam," "alluvial," "diluvial," "permeable," &c., &c., are examples.

4. The forest. This has different sub-heads—

(*a*).—The style of vegetation according to size, age, &c., "tree," "shrub," "bush," "plant," high timber forest (*futaie*)

"coppice" forest, coppice-under-standard (*mittel wald* "*taillis sous futaies,*") &c., &c. Saplings, seedlings ("*Gaulis*" *Perchis,*" "*Brins,*)" &c., &c.

(*b*).—The parts of a tree :—(1) the root, tap root, side roots, &c., &c.; (2) the crown, the trunk, the branches, suckers, shoots, cuttings, layers, &c., &c.

(*c*).—The diseases or malformation of trees :—"Branches, gourmandes," "adventitious buds," *caries* or decayed holes; diseases of the bark, swelling in the stem ("gnaur"* or the verb "to be gnarled".)

(*d*).—Methods forest of treatment. "Natural reproductive system" and the different fellings, thinnings, &c.

(*e*).—Methods of cultivation. Plantation on ridge, in trenches, in strips, in plots, &c., form of planting :—in squares quincunx, triangle, &c.

(*f*).—Terms relating to the extraction of material; and,—

(9).—Description of the different kinds of wood—building timber firewood—cabinet work wood—'fancy wood,' &c.

These are of course only indications of the sort of terms required.

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* This word I have seen used in the "Gardener's Chronicle."

FOREST TERMINOLOGY.

I.—(Mr. J. K. Hume.)

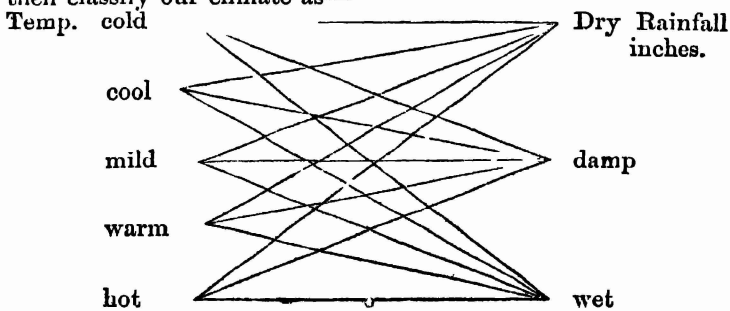
It is indispensable that we should have a Forest Literature in the English language. Much could be done to further this end by translating from the German the many excellent existing works on Arboriculture, Exploitation and Utilization of Timbers, &c., &c.

The *Forest Magazine*, to be shortly brought out, will supply the long felt want of a record for current experiences and results in the different branches of the service. Moreover, the day is not, I trust, far distant when we shall have a Handbook of Forestry as practised in India and works on other cognate subjects especially adapted for foresters' use.

Another desideratum in our profession, and which forms the third subject for discussion on this occasion, is "a set of forest technical terms in English for different forest operations, &c." Although we may not hope to attain to the brief expressive nomenclature of Germany, still we may, by a judicious terminology, render future records of forest operations at once more concise and more intelligible. I would claim your indulgence for a few suggestions I have to offer on this head.

In describing a forest we first notice its *climate*, *situation*, and *soil*. At present there is a great tendency to do this in a slipshod manner.

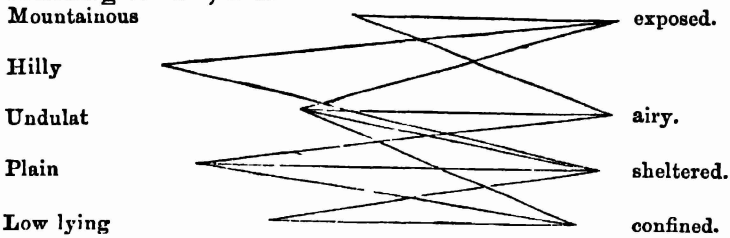
1*st*.—As to *climate*. At nearly every Indian station meteorological observations are made and can be utilized by forest officers in framing climate registers of the districts under their charge. Moreover, every forest officer should be supplied by Government with the necessary instruments for keeping a constant record of rainfall and temperature. We might then classify our climate as—



Of course every practical forester is aware that the appearance of the vegetation often indicates the local climatic conditions more exactly than Thermometer or Pluviometer.

2nd.—The *situation.*

A description of the situation should embrace the configuration and aspect of the tract and its relation to surrounding terrain, thus—



N. E. S. W. with variations.

In describing *soil,* the mineral properties admit of no classification.

Every forest officer should have some knowledge of geognosy, and not content himself with ringing the changes on these highly respectable terms, siliceous, argillaceous, calcareous. The physical and organic properties admit of exact description. The physical properties—*consistency* and *temperature*—may be shown thus :—

loose	...	... arid	as sand.
light	...	... dry	as sand.
medium	...	... fresh	as loam.
heavy	...	... moist	as clay.
firm	...	... wet	as clay.

To express the organic richness or poverty of a soil perhaps the most convenient method will be by *Humus* percentages.

II.—In the reproduction of forest trees we distinguish between the natural and artificial methods. The former where it is effected by seed shed by or shoots from the standards cut back on the stools; and in the latter where hand or machine sowing or planting is carried out.

Sowing for the raising of fresh trees (exclusive of nursery rearing) may be carried out—

Broadcast.
In strips.
In patches or dibbled.

Planting may be effected with balls.
Without ditto.

Single.
Double or more.

In lines
In squares
Triangles
Quincunx
} *By pitting or notching.*

The three methods of rearing trees for timber of all dimensions, suitable for fuel, industrial or building purposes, are :—

1.—High forest.
2.—Coppice.
3.—Composite.

I regret I cannot suggest a better name than high forest for that naturally reproduced from seed; we must all bear in mind that the epithet "High" has more reference to the ultimate object of the trees. So reared, *viz.*, for large sized timber, than to the height of the trees or of the terrain on which they stand.

The term "Hochwald," though much used in Germany, has a more intelligible synonym in Samenholzbetrieb.

2. Coppice explains itself and is most advantageous for rearing smaller sized timber for industrial and fuel purposes.

3. The composite partakes of the nature of both the other methods; standards reserved for large timber, with an undergrowth coppiced for minor purposes.

Under high forest then we understand the produce of seed or seedlings (naturally or artificially) treated for the production of heavy timber.

Under *regular* high forest we understand a forest uniformly stocked with timber of graduated age classes.

Where these qualifications are imperfect or wanting, we speak of an irregular high forest.

Regular high forest may be treated for natural reproduction by gradual fellings or by clear felling to be restocked naturally or artificially. The irregular high forest is treated by selection felling over a considerable area.

We have two classes of fellings in high forest which may be termed the reproduction and improvement fellings.

The Reproduction Fellings are :—

1.—Preparatory.
2.—Secondary.
3.—Final.

Nos. 1 and 3 generally consisting of two or more fellings.

The Improvement Fellings are :—

Clearing.
Thinning.

The product of the former class of fellings may be called the *mature*, and of the latter, the *intermediate yield*.

In *Coppice*, as a rule, the fellings are confined to *Clearing* and *Clear Felling*.

In composite forest where we have the coppice with standards reserved on the same area, the thinning of the standards is effected simultaneously with a *Clear Felling* of the coppice.

The standards are reserved at each clear felling of the coppice as timber yielding trees; their numbers being regulated by the revolution of the coppice, the kind of trees so reserved, and the sort of timber they are intended to produce.

The following are the most common conversions from one system of treatment to another :—

Irregular into regular high forest.
High forest into coppice or composite.
Coppice into composite or high forest.
Composite into coppice or high forest.

The pressure of professional duties at this time (the beginning of our working season in Burma) precludes my pursuing the subject further at present. I append a short glossary of forest terms in French and German, and also what I would propose for your acceptance as their equivalents in our English "lingua techni-sylvatica."

English.	*French.*	*German.*
Annual yield ...	Possibilité ...	Ertrag.
Allocate a folling ...	Faire l'assiétte d'une coupe	Schlagstellen.
Average growth ...	Accroissement moyen ...	Durdhschnitt zuwachs.
Building timber ...	Bois de Service ...	Bauholz.
Blanks ...	Clairière ...	Lücken.
Block felling ...	Coupe par bandes alternées ...	Coulissenschlag.
Burning over ...	Ecobuage ...	Bodenverbrennung.
Barking ...	Ecorcement ...	Schälen.
Branches pruning and lopping ...	Elagage ...	Schneideln.
Cleared felling site ...	Coupe usée ...	Ausgeraümter Schlag.
Clean felling ...	Coupe á blanc étoc ...	Kahlschlag.
Cutting ...	Dragcon ...	Abstecker.
Close forest ...	Massif ...	Geschlossener Bestand.
Clean cutting ...	Coupe de nettoièment ...	Ausläuterung or Ausjätung.
Cover ...	Couvert ...	Druck.
Compartment ...	Division ...	Abtheilung.
Cultivation ...	Labour ...	Bodenbearbeitung.
a full ...	en plein ..	volle.
b in strips ...	par bandes alternées ..	streifen.
c in plots ...	en trous ...	platten.
Drainage ...	Assainissement ...	Entwässerung.
Extraction ...	Vidange ...	Ausraumung.
Exposure ...	Exposition ...	Exposition.
Fully stocked ...	Peuplement complet ...	Vollbestocht.

English.	*French.*	*German.*
Felling ...	Coupe ...	Schlag.
Formation ..	Base minéralogique ...	Formation.
Final felling ..	Coupe definitive ...	Abtriebschlag.
Fore-shortening .	Emondage ...	Aufasten.
Financial maturity ...	Exploitabilité relative ...	Wert schlagbarkeits alter.
Filling blanks ...	Regarnis ...	Luckenpflanzung.
Fuel ...	Bois de chauffage ...	Brennholz.
Hollow spade ...	Bèche ...	Hohlbohrer.
Light hoe ...	Biner ...	Umhacken.
Lateral roots ...	Racines traçantes ...	Thauwurzel.
Marketable ...	Exploitable ...	Haubar.
Material maturity ...	Exploitabilité absolue ...	Massenschlagbarkeitsalte.
Nursery ...	Pepinière ...	Pflanzschule.
Economic maturity ...	Exploitabilité composée ...	Verzinsungsschlagbarkeits alter.
Plantation ...	Gaulis ...	Yungholz.
Patch felling ...	Coupe par bouquets ...	Schachenschlag.
Preparatory felling ...	Coupe preparatoire ...	Vorbereitungsschlag.
Periodical thinning ...	Eclaircies ...	Durchforstungen.
Pollarding ...	Etêtement ...	Kopfholzbetrieb.
Revolution ...	Revolution ...	Umtrieb.
Rate of growth ...	Accroissement ..	Zuwachs.
Reserved standards ...	Baliveaux ...	Ueberhalt.
Regular market ...	Bassin de consommation ..	Absatzkreis.
Soft woods ...	Bois blancs or tendres ...	Weichholzer.
Shoot ...	Rejet ...	Ausschlag.
Secondary felling ...	Coupe d'ensemencement...	Besamungschlag.
Slight thinning ...	Eclaircie faible ...	Leichte durchfg.
Surface firing ..	(vide Burning over) ...	
Slides ...	Chemins à traineaux ...	Schlittwege.
Slips ...	Lançoirs or glissoirs ...	Riesen.
Treatment ...	Aménagement ...	Wirthschaft.
Tap roots ...	Pivotantes ...	Pfahlwurzel.
Thick forest ...	Massif serré ...	Gedrangter Bestand.
Thicket ...	Fourré ...	Dickicht.
Uprooted ...	Chablis ...	
Yearly growth ...	Accroissement annuel ...	Laufender zuwachs.
Windfall ...	Volis ...	Windfall.
Yield ...	Possibilité ..	Ertrag.
Yield to fix ...	Fixer la possibilite ...	Ertrag feststellen.

II.—Mr. Pengelly.

French Term.	English Term.	Remarks.
Futaie ...	Forest ...	It seems to me that the term "forest" answers to the French "futaie" (forest of trees having fruits, full stemmed trees), and that it is too grand a term to apply to mere coppice. I would, therefore, reserve the word "*forest*" to indicate "*futaie*," employ the word "*coppice*" for "taillis," and the word "*wood*" as a general term to include both "*forest*" and "*coppice*."
Taillis ...	Coppice.	
Taillis simple ...	Pure coppice.	
Taillis sous futaie Taillis composé ... Futaie sur taillis	Mixed coppice.	
The Futaie "régulière"...	A "regular" forest.	
" " "irrégulière"..	An "irregular" forest.	
Méthode du réensemencement naturel et des éclaircies ...	Method of natural reproduction) with thinnings.	

En massif ...	Canopied ...	With regard to the term "massif," I would use the English word "canopy," to express the leafy covering or roof formed by the tops of the trees. The maintenance of this canopy being one of the fundamental ideas of forestry, one of the most, if not the most important point to be observed for the proper management of forests, especially in hot climates, such as India, it is eminently desirable that we should have a term to express the idea.
" " serré ...	Thickly canopied	
" " incomplet } ...	Thinly canopied.	
" " clairíeré }		
Massif entrecoupé ...	Broken or interrupted canopy.	
Fourré ...	Thicket ...	Where the young trees retain even their lower branches.
Gaulis ...	Sapling (?) ...	Lower branches dry and fall off, turning from shrub to tree, corresponding to "hobbledehoy," neither man nor boy. An important epoch as pointing out when the first thinning should be commenced.
Perchis ...	Poles (?)	
Bas perchis ...	Small poles (?) ...	Somewhat answering to our term "bullies" in the North-West Provinces.

II.—Mr. Pengelly.—(*Continued.*)

French Term.	English Term.	Remarks.
Haut perchis ...	Large poles ...	Somewhat answering to our term "bansa" in the North-West Provinces, but I should say that each term was used for respectively smaller trees than its corresponding French term.
Bois feuillus ...	Hard woods "*Broad-leaved woods*" proposed.	But I would propose to substitute the term "*broad-leaved woods*" as being more distinctive; for many "hard woods" so called are far from being so, even in comparison with "conifers," as the willows, limes, poplars, alders, &c. These latter I would call "soft woods," and employ the term "hard woods" to indicate the really "hard woods," or as I would suggest "*broad-leaved woods*"; the latter term being employed as a general term for exogenous woods other than conifers.
Bois durs ...	Hard wood proposed.	
Bois blancs ...	Soft woods (alders, willows, &c.,	
Bois résineux {	Conifers or resinous woods.	
Morts Bois. ...	... ...	These are forest shrubs, but I am unaware of any English term.

Réserves ...	Reserves ...	Trees not to be felled.
Marquer en réserve ...	Mark { or for reserves / the reserve.	
Marquer en déliverance...	Mark for felling.	
Coupe ...	Coupe ...	I would propose to appropriate the French word "coupe" as better than any translation.
Coupes de regeneration ...	Reproduction coupes.	
including { Coupe d'ensemencement ...	Seed or seeding coupe.	
including { Coupe secondaire ...	Secondary "	
including { & ...	&	
including { " définitive ...	Final "	
Coupes d'amelioration ...	Cultural coupes.	
including { Coupes d'éclaircie or Eclaircies ...	Thinnings	
including { & ...	&	
including { Coupes de nettoiement ...	Weedings.	
Coupe sombre ...	Dark coupe ...	With reference to the amount of light admitted to the ground.
" claire ...	Light coupe.	
Eclaircie forte ...	Severe or heavy thinning.	
" normale or moyenne	Ordinary or average thinning.	
" faible ...	Slight thinning.	

II.—Mr. Pengelly.—(*Continued.*)

French Term.	English Term.	Remarks.
Aménagement ...	Working plan ...	This translation seems to me sufficiently near and the best that can be adopted.
Série ...	Series or circle.	
Affectation ...	Block ...	The French word "affectation" would be better on one account, *viz.*, that it points out that the portion of forest is *affected* to a certain "period."
Révolution ...	Revolution or cycle.	
Période ...	Period.	
Parcelle ...	Compartment ...	The forest being parcelled out into portions homogeneous in themselves and different from the neighbouring portions.
Possibilité ...	Possibility: annual yield	I should myself prefer to employ the term "possibility," for the "annual yield" is not necessarily the "possibilité" of a forest.
Rapport ...	Sustained yield.	With regard to the term "*exploitation*," it seems to me that the most exact English translation of this word is "*working*" or "*working out*," *e.g.*, the working or working out of a forest, a mine, or a quarry.
Rendement soutenu ...	Uniform	
Exploitation ...	Exploitation.	

Exploitable ...	Exploitable ...	Exploitable in the same way might be rendered "fit to be worked," or in the case of a portion of forest "ready for felling." It does not seem to me that it would be necessary for us to invent any term for such cases as I have spoken of. The phrases mentioned above would suffice. But the French discuss the "exploitabilité" of a forest from several different points of view as "exploitabilité physique," "commerciale," &c., &c. We might of course say that a forest was "*ready for felling*" "physically," "commercially," &c., &c.; but the expressions are somewhat cumbersome, and perhaps a single term equivalent to 'exploitabilité' would be convenient. I know of no such single word, and I should either propose to borrow the French words in English clothing as set down in the margin, or else to employ the phrases made use of above.
Exploitabilité ...	Exploitability.	
Accroissement ...	Growth.	
" annuel ...	Yearly growth.	
" moyen ...	.....	Average yearly growth or average growth, "*yearly*" being understood as in the French.
Peuplement "complet"...	A portion of forest "fully stocked."	

II.—Mr. Pengelly.—(*Continued.*)

French Term.	English Term.	Remarks.
Brin or Brin de semence.	.....	Seedling, but "Brin" is also used to indicate what we should call a "sapling," but I fancy "sapling" *might be used* for a young tree in a coppice, whereas "brin" necessarily springs from seed.
Rejet ...	.....	Shoot, but there may be some recognized term already in use, and if so, that would be preferable.
Drageon ...	Sucker.	
Recru or repeuplement ...	Fresh crop.	It does not appear to me that the distinction between these two terms is very important, nor indeed very strictly observed by the French themselves. From a French Dictionary I find the lilac, the elder, and the hawthorn given as examples of arbrisseau, whilst the heather and certain roses are examples of arbuste. From this it might seem that "arbrisseau" might be translated "shrub" and "arbuste," "plant," or "bush;" but I believe the distinction to be unimportant.
Arbrisseau ...	Shrub.	
Arbuste ...	Bush.	

Assiette ...	Location.	
Coupe "en usance" ...	"Being worked."	
„ usée ...	"Worked out."	
Vidange ...	Removal ...	Applying the word to the products of the coupe and not to the coupe itself.
Abatage ...	Felling.	
Façonnage ...	"Dressing" or "working up." ...	Façonnage includes cutting off branches, logging, making fagots, &c., &c.
Lançoir ...	Slide.	
Chemin a traineau ...	Sledge road or track.	
Chablis ...	Windfall.	The distinction between "terreau" and "humus" appears to me worthy of preservation. The "terreau" is no doubt eminently useful mechanically, inasmuch as it preserves the humidity, &c., &c.; but as plants can only take up soluble matter, it is only the "humus" of the terreau which can afford nutriment to them. I notice, however, that the Imperial Dictionary defines humus differently from the French definition, and perhaps some other word should be employed.
Terreau ...	Vegetable mould.	
Humus ...	(?) Humus.	
Exposition ...	Aspect.	
Bourgeon ...	Bud.	
„ proventif ...	Adventitious bud.	

II.—Mr. Pengelly.—(*Concluded.*)

French Term.	English Term.	Remarks.
Brindille ...	Twig.	
Branche gourmande ...	....	Branch on the stem which takes away the nourishment from the head of the tree.
Ombrage ...	Shade ...	The distinction is important, for whereas "ombrage" (shade) is even beneficial.
Couvert ...	"Cover or domination"..	"Couvert" (direct vertical cover) is most injurious.
Places vides ...	Blanks.	
Clairières ...	Glades.	
Terres vaines et vagues...	Waste lands.	
Produits principaux ...	Principal produce ...	The "produits principaux" are the produce of the final fellings, that is of the different "reproduction coupes," whereas the "produits accessoires" are the produce derived from "*cultural* operations," and their quantity is to a certain extent accidental, depending on the greater or less need of thinning, &c.; whereas the quantity of the "produits principaux" is regulated by the working plan.
„ accessoires ...	Accessory produce.	

Terre forte ...	Heavy soil	All these are in general clay soils.
„ glaise ...	Clay „	
„ froide ...	Cold „	
„ légère ...	Light „	
„ sablonneuse ...	Sandy „	
„ graveleuse ...	Gravelly „	
„ marneuse ...	Marly „	
Sable gras ...	....	$\frac{2}{3}$ sand and $\frac{1}{3}$ clay.
Terre franche ...		
Terrains gras substantiels.	Rich soils.	
„ maigres pauvres.	Poor „	
„ arides secs ...	Dry „	
Sols marécageux ...	Marshy „	
„ aquatiques „ mouilleux	Wet „ ...	In these the water is not stagnant.
„ humides ...	Moist „	
„ frais ...	(?) Cool „ ...	"Sol frais" is one which dries up at the surface, but retains moisture at a slight depth below the surface; and as a dry soil is a warm soil, and a wet soil is a cold soil, a soil neither wet nor dry may be a cool soil. I do not know of any term at present in use to indicate a "sol frais."
Terrains chaiuds ...	Warm soils.	
Sol meuble ...	Loose, not caked.	

A. PENGELLY,

Assistant Consvr., of Forests, Raneekhet.

III.—Mr. E. P. Dansey.

First the Definition may be given and then the Terms proposed.

I. Definitions.

Division of the Forest Soil into five layers, called respectively La Couverture; Le Terreau; La Terre Vegétale; La Terre Minérale; La Roche Sousjacente.

La Couverture..	This is the outer covering of the forest soil, and is composed of leaves, flowers, fruits, bark, twigs, mosses, lichens, &c., &c., which are as yet not decomposed, or only partially go underneath where it gradually passes into the "Terreau."	
Le Terreau ...	A very comminuted earth, the result of the decomposition of "La couverture."	
La Terre Vegétale	Is a mixture of "terreau" and of "terre minérale."	
La Terre Minérale.	Is the disintegrated or decomposed rock.	
La Roche Sousjacente.	The underlying rock.	

Classification of Forest Soils according to the amount of moisture contained in them into five classes.

Terrains Marécageux.	Water at the surface, but stagnant.	
Terrains Mouilleux.	At all seasons water can be raised by the mere pressure of the foot. This water is, however, not stagnant.	

III.—Mr. E. P. Dansey.—(*Continued.*)

Terrains humides	Water cannot be raised by the pressure of the foot at any time, but it exists in sufficient quantity to prevent the soil from ever drying even at its surface.	
Terrains frais...	These soils can dry up at the surface, but they always contain sufficient moisture for vegetation at a depth not exceeding 0·10 or 0·12 *metre.*	
Terrains secs ...	These soils can dry up to a great depth.	

Division of Forest Soils into "Terres fortes, ou froides" an "Terres legéres, ou chaudes."

Terres fortes, ou froides.	In these soils clay predominates.	
Terres legéres, ou chaudes.	These soils comprise the calcareous and siliceous soils.	

Soils qualified as "Terres substantielles," or "Terres riches," and "Terres franches," the ground when "meuble."

Terres riches on substantielles.	Contain a large proportion of "terreau."	
Terres franches.	A "terre franche" is composed of the three principal elements (clay, lime, silex) with a certain proportion of "terreau."	

III.—Mr. E. P. Dansey.—(*Continued.*)

Sol Meuble	The ground is "meuble" when it offers to the plants growing on it every facility for absorbing by their roots the elements capable of being assimilated, and which they can find in the ground only.	

Various Definitions employed in Forestry.

Cepée ou Trochée	Is the collective name for the "rejets" proceeding from one stump.	
Révolution ...	Is the number of years determined on for the successive "exploitation" of an entire forest.	
Tailli ...	Is a forest to be principally regenerated by means of "rejects." It is termed "Tailli simple" when all the trees are to be felled without exception, or else a few are to be preserved until the next "exploitation" only. The reserves are all "Baliveaux del'âgé" It is termed "Tailli composé," when a certain number of trees preserved are not to be felled at least before the third "exploitation" comes round.	
Baliveau	The trees preserved in a "Tailli" are called "Baliveaux." Collectively they are called "Les Arbres de Réserve"	

III.—Mr. E. P. Dansey.—(*Continued.*)

	A reserved tree of the same age as the "Tailli" at its "exploitation" is termed a "Baliveaux del'âge." A reserved tree which has stood since the last "exploitation" is a Baliveau moderne."	
Vieille écorce...	A reserved tree is termed "Baliveau ancien" if it has stood at least during three "exploitations." The "Baliveau anciens" are classed according to their age into "anciens de 2nd classe," which have stood during three "exploitations;" and "Anciens de 1st classe, "which have stood during four. The reserved trees, which have stood over four exploitations, are termed "Vieilles écorces."	
Essences forestiéres.	Is a collective name for forest constituting trees.	
Arbre ...	Is a ligneous plant having a naked stem, and the height of which attains at least seven metres.	
Arbrisseau—Arbuste.	Ligneous plants which do not attain a height of seven metres or have a stem ramifying from the base.	
Brin de semence.	A tree proceeding *directly* from the germination of a seed.	
Rejet de souche	Is a tree which originates from a stump.	

III.—Mr. E. P. Dansey.—(*Continued.*)

Drageon ...	Is an individual which originates from some part of a root in its course.
Repeuplement ..	Is the collection of a certain quantity of "brinis de semence."
Recrú ...	Is the collection of a certain quantity of "Rejets de souche" or "Drageons."
Futaie ...	Is a forest formed of "brinis de semence," whatever their age may be, and which is intended to be regenerated by seed.
En massif ...	A forest is said to be "En massif" or "En massif plein" when the lateral branches of all the trees touch one another without being shaken by the wind.
Fourré ...	When the "Massif" is young and the stems of the trees are still covered with branches from the base, we have a "fourré."
Gaulis ...	The "fourré" passes into the state of a "gaulis" when the lower branches begin to fall.
Bas-Perchis ...	A "gaulis" has become a "Bas-Perchis" on the trees attaining from 0·10 to 0·20 metre in diameter at the base.

III.—Mr. E. P. Dansey —(*Continued.*)

Haut-Perchis...	The forest is a "Haut-Perchis" from the time of the trees attaining 0·20 metre diameter at the base until they have grown to their full height.	
Haute-Futaie...	From the time of the trees having attained their full height to that of their requiring the most useful dimensions, the forest is termed a "Haut-Futaie."	
Vieille-Futaie...	From the period of the trees having attained the most useful dimensions the forest goes under the name of "Vieille-Futaie."	
Massif serré ...	A "Massif" is said to be "serré" when the lateral branches of the crowns are interwoven.	
Massif clair ...	A "Massif" is said to be "clair" when the crowns only touch one another at certain points.	
Massif interrompu.	A "Massif" is said to be "interrompu" when the crowns are isolated.	
Peuplement complet.	A "Peuplement" is said to be "complet" when it forms "Massif."	

III.—Mr. E. P. Dansey.—(*Continued.*)

Clairiéres ...	Any portion of a forest in which the trees are disseminated, and where the soil deteriorated by exposure, suffers only inferior vegetation to spring up, is termed a "Clairiére"
Vide ...	When a portion of forest is quite denuded of trees, it is called a "Vide."
Terres vagues ...	This term is given to "Clariére" or "Vides" when they are very extensive.
Bois tendre ou blanc.	This term is given to that class of trees which have a soft wood of a small density.
Bois durs ...	Is in opposition to "Bois tendre" or "Bois blanc."
Mort-bois ...	So are called all ligneous plants of inferior quality and small in size, the presence of which in a forest too often points to bad treatment.
Coupe ...	A "coupe" is a portion of forest, the partial or total "exploitation" of which has been decided on.
Chablis ...	The term "Chablis" is given to all trees thrown down by wind, by snow, or any other accident.

III.—Mr. E. P. Dansey.—(*Continued.*)

Sous-bois ...	This term is given to the young trees which are growing up under the reserved trees of an "exploited coupe."
Couper à blanc étoc.	Is to "exploit" a "coupe" without leaving any reserved trees standing, so that the "coupe" will present only bare stocks.
Couvert ...	The "couvert" may be said to be either the horizontal projection of the crown on the ground, or else the action of this crown on the "sous-bois."
Ombrage ...	Is the surface of the ground shaded by the crown, or else the action of the *shade* on the "sous-bois".
Bois abrûtis ...	Are young trees attacked by cattle.
Bois défensables.	Are forests or part of forests, the trees of which are out of the reach of cattle, sufficiently to be safe from being "abruti."
Branches gourmandes.	This term is given to the numerous branches which immediately appear on the trunk of certain trees when exposed to the light.

III.—Mr. E. P. Dansey.—(*Continued.*)

Possibilite ...	The "possibilite" of a forest is the quantity of material which can be extracted annually from the forest on condition of being able to extract the same quantity every succeeding year without, by so doing, injuring the state of the forest in any way.	
Exploitabilité exploitable.	Is the state of a forest ready to be felled; and a forest is said to be "exploitable" when it has attained its maximum of usefulness for its proprietor.	
Futaie reguliere	A "Futaie reguliére" is a "Futaie" which presents everywhere "des peuplements complets," and the age of the trees are well graduated. A "Futaie reguliére" has in itself all the necessary elements to insure natural reproduction.	
Futaie irreguliére.	A "Futaie irregulieré" fails to satisfy one or more of the above conditions.	
Coupe D'ensemencement.	Is a "Coupe" the object of which is to procure the complete sowing of the ground, insuring at the same time the first and necessary protection to the young seedlings, while preserving the ground "meuble et substantiel."	

III.—Mr. E. P. Dansey.—(*Continued.*)

Coupe Secondaire	Is a "Coupe" following on the "Coupe D'Ensemencement."	
Coupe Définitive	Is the last "Coupe" executed in the operations of bringing about the "natural reproduction."	
Coupes d'Amélioration.	Are "Coupes" undertaken for the purpose of bettering the condition of a forest. Among these Coupes are distinguished,—	
Coupes de Nettoiement.	Which is an operation by which these trees which overgrow others of higher quality so as to endanger their existence are removed.	
Coupes d'Eclaircié.	Which operation consists in removing all those trees which have been kept under(dominé), in other words, in removing trees dead, dying or about to die. It consists also in opening the "Massif" slightly at those points where the trees are too numerous.	
Eclaircié faible.	The "Eclaircie" is termed "faible" when we content ourselves with removing dead and dying trees, and those which are quite and fatally kept under.	

III.—Mr. E. P. Dansey.—(*Continued.*)

Eclaircié Moyenne.	The "Eclaircié" is termed "moyenne," when besides the above, we remove these subjects which are about to be kept under, or a certain number of superfluous trees, but taking care to open the "Massif" very slightly indeed.	
Eclaircie forte...	The "Eclaircié" is termed "forte," when after doing as above, we open the "Massif" a little more, but without isolating the crowns.	
l'Assiette d'une Coupe. Asseoir une Coupe. Arbre d'Assiette Pied Cornier Parvis.	The place of a "Coupe," the extent of surface of a "Coupe" as formed on the ground is termed the "Assiette" of the "Coupe"; and to "Asseoir une Coupe" is to determine the limits of a Coupe by marking certain trees on all its sides and at its corners, which trees are the "Arbres d'Assiette." The corner trees are termed "Pieds Corniers," and the others "Parvis."	
Couper en pivot	When in felling a tree, we operate so as to form on the stump a hollow in which the rains can accumulate, we are said to cut "en pivot."	
Couper en tallus. ...	Is to cut down a tree, so that the stump forms a plane surface, slightly inclined.	

III.—Mr. E. P. Dansey.—(*Continued.*)

Etoc ...	This term is applied to a stump which has been cut above ground.
Ravallée ...	Is the operation of levelling with the ground old "Etocs."
l'Emondage ...	Is the operation which consists in cutting off the "branches gourmandes."
l'Elagage ...	Is the operation which consists in cutting down branches belonging to the crown.
Le Sartage ...	This forest operation may be described as follows :—After the "exploitation" of a Coupe," the small branches, twigs and other spare pieces of wood, not fit for making charcoal of, are burnt, and the remains spread over the ground. The "Coupe" is then during one year planted with cereals. The "Sartage" comprises two distinct operations. :—
L'écobuage ...	1*st*, "l'écobuage," which is the consumption of all timber remains by fire ; and 2*nd*, Agricultural cultivation. There are two kinds of "Sartage" according to the manner in which it is done :— 1*st*, "Sartage á Feu courant."

III.—Mr. E. P. Dansey.—(*Continued.*)

Sartage á feu courant.	In this operation, the twigs and branchlets not exceeding 0·02 metre in diameter are, after the "exploitation" of "the Coupe," well scattered over the ground. On a calm and fine day fire is put to this continuous layer of dry material, and is so directed by means of long poles as to consume the whole of the above, together with any patches of grass coming up in the "Coupe." After this, cereal seed is thrown by the hand over the ground, and covered over by a slight working. The crop of cereals is gathered the following year, care being taken to cut it at a certain height so as not to injure the "Rejets."	
Sartage á feu couvert.	In this operation, which is only adopted in grass grown "Coupe," the grass, mosses, etc., etc., are raked up, the earth is shaken from the lumps, and mixed with the wood, the whole is then formed into piles over the surface of the "Coupe." After these heaps have been consumed, the ashes are well spread over the ground.	
Le Furretage...	The "Furretage" is a sort of "Jardinage" felling applied to a "Tailli."	

III.—Mr. E. P. Dansey.—(*Continued.*)

	It consists in cutting from a "Cepeé" the finer "Rejets" only, allowing the others sufficient time to develope. Thus two or three "exploitations" are made in the same place during the course of the same "Revolution."
Aménagement...	The operation consisting in regulating for a term of one or more "revolutions," the method of cultivation and of "exploiting" a forest so as to satisfy the interests of the proprietor and the wants of the public.

Terms applied to the various parts of a tree.

La souche ...	That part of the tree which remains when the trunk is cut close to the ground.
La tige—Le fût	The trunk of the tree "Les tiges" synonymous with "the trees."
La cimie ...	All that portion of the tree above a certain point where the trunk either divides itself into branches or bears numerous consecutive branches on its axis, so as to form a head.
Racine pivotante.	The "pivot" is the elongation of the axis of the tree downwards. A tree is said to have "racines pivotantes" when the roots take a decidedly deep course.

III.—Mr. E. P. Dansey.—(*Continued.*)

Radicule ...	The term "Radicule" is applied to the extreme end of the "pivot" (taproot.)
Racines traçantes.	A tree is said to have "Racines traçantes" when its roots take, on the whole, a more or less horizontal direction, which can be followed on the ground with the eye.
Racine oblique.	A tree is said to have "Racines obliques" when its roots take a direction between the "pivotante" and the "traçante."
Bourgeon ...	Is the nascent extremity of any young shoot, and will, by its growth, contribute to the length of that shoot.
Plumule ...	The first "Bourgeon" is termed the "Plumule."
Gemme—bouton	These terms are applied by some persons instead of "Bourgeons."
Oeils ...	The concave spots seen on tubercules, and which are the site of "Bourgeons" are called "Oeils."
Bourgeons proventifs.	Such are called those "Bourgeons" which, being of the same age as the tree itself, are inserted on the medullary canal and pass successively through all the layers of wood together with the bark, but not

III.—Mr. E. P. Dansey.—(*Continued.*)

	through the epidermis. They are axillary "Bourgeons," which, for want of light, have remained dormant, and only await sufficient light to come forth.
Bourgeons adventifs.	Do not pre-exist in the tree. They form suddenly in the region of the cambium on the "Souches" of trees newly felled, or on those parts of a tree which have received a wound.
Balivage ... "Baliver en réserve." Baliver en delivrance.	Is the term used for the operation of marking in a forest the trees to be felled or reserved. Hence "Baliver en reserve," "Baliver en delivrance."
Martelage ...	Is synonymous with "Balivage."
Adjudication ...	Is the putting up of a "Coupe" to auction.
Adjudicataire ...	Is the person who has undertaken to buy the "Coupe"
Récolement ..	Consists in counting the reserved trees after the "Adjudicataire" has done with the "Coupe" to see that their number is right.
Glandeé ...	Is the right to introduce swine into a forest to feed on the acorns.
Pacage ...	Is the same applied to sheep.

III.—Mr. E. P. Dansey.—(*Continued.*)

Pâturage ...	Is the same applied to cattle.	
Bois dedélit ...	Is timber obtained in a fraudulent manner.	
Débit des bois...	Is the cutting up of wood.	
Gemmage. ...	The tapping of a tree for oil, resin or other purposes.	
Marcotte ...	A branch of a tree taking root at some part of it, sends up individuals of its own=Marcottes.	

Terms used in the "Débit" and "exploitation" of wood.

I.—Wood for Fuel.

Bois de quartier.	Logs split up into pieces.	
Bois de rondin.	Logs of a smaller size than the "Bois de quartier," but not split up.	
Fagots ...	Are bundles composed of twigs and branches, together with a few "Rondins" or "Quartiers."	
Bourrées ...	This term is applied to bundles composed exclusively of spare wood (Menu bois).	
Bois de corde...	A special term in commerce for "Bois de quartier" and "Bois de rondin."	
Charbon fort ...	Is Charcoal made from "Bois durs."	

III.—Mr. E. P. Dansey.—(*Continued.*)

Charbon doux...	Is Charcoal made from "Bois tendre."	
	II.—Wood for work.	
Bois de service. Bois de construction. Bois de charpente	These terms are given to all timber used in civil or naval constructions.	
Bois de travail. Bois d'industrié.	Timber employed by the different professions (Carpentry, Coopers, &c., &c.)	
Bois de marine	The "Bois de service" employed in naval constructions is, in a general sense, called "Bois de Marine."	
En grume ...	When a piece of timber is in an unconverted state, and is intended to be used as "Bois d'oeuvre," it is said to be "En grume," whether it be stripped of its bark or not.	
Equarissage ...	The operation by which, with the axe and other instruments, we reduce the "Bois en grume" to the shape of a straight, rectangular, or oblique parallelopiped is termed "Equarissage."	
Sciage sur maille.	A piece of timber is "débité sur maille" when the line of sawing is directed from the cir-	

III.—Mr. E. P. Dansey.—(*Continued.*)

	cumference towards the centre of the piece, *i.e.*, in the direction of the medullary rays. When otherwise cut up, the log is said to be "débité contre maille."	
Bois de fente ...	"Bois d'Industrie" which can be split up into boards or pieces.	
Bois de sciage.	"Bois d'Industrie" fit for being sawn up into boards.	
Bois de merrain	Is that kind of "Bois de feute" more particularly used for making the staves of casks.	
Bois nerveux ...	Timber is called "Nerveux" if tenacious, strong, elastic, and durable.	
Bois gras ...	This term is in opposition to "Bois nerveux" and is applied to wood of a soft, porous and unresisting tissue, the grain in which is apart, and the fibres loose and only imperfectly lignified.	
Bois de printemps. Bois d'Automne.	In the annual layer of wood the inner and earliest produced is called "Bois de Printemps" and the last "Bois d'Automne."	

The principal diseases or faults to be met with in "Bois d'oeuvre."

La torsion des fibres	Trees affected with "fibres torses" called also "Bois tors"	

III.—Mr. E. P. Dansey.—(*Continued.*)

Bois tors—Arbres virauts.	or "Arbres virauts" are those in which the fibres, instead of being parallel to the axis of the tree, describe more or less elongated spirals about it.
La Gélidine ...	This consists in a longitudinal chink or split extending from the circumference of the tree towards the centre to a variable depth, the scar of which split forms on the outside a convexity which is always apparent.
La Roulure ...	Is the circular crevice formed by a separation between two contiguous concentric layers of wood, thus dividing these two layers.
La Cachanure...	The decomposition of the heart of old trees is often accompanied by cracks in the direction of the circumference like the radii of a sun-dial. This disease is called "Cachanure."
La Pourriture rouge or Le rouge.	This term is applied to a kind of rot brought on generally by extreme age; but sometimes by some disease attacking the principal organs of life. The interior of the tree turns into a fine powder of a brownish-red.
La Pourriture blanche.	May be brought on by various causes, and is known under different names according to its origin and its virulence.

III.—Mr. E. P. Dansey.—(*Continued.*)

Pourriture sèche.	This is the least contagious. It originates at the foot or in the roots of the tree, attacks the heart and penetrates to a certain height only. This disease transforms the wood into a dry soft substance, thread-like, easily parted; and of a pale yellow at first, the colour, with the advance of the disease, becomes of a heavy white.	
Gouttiére ...	When one of the big branches composing the crown of a tree, or belonging to its trunk, dies and breaks off, or if a living branch is carried off by an accident, or cut off without an ignorant person, there will remain attached to the trunk a stump of a certain length through which in time the rains will filtrate into the body of the tree. This accident is termed a "Gouttiére."	
Abreuvoir ...	Is a species of "Gouttiére" which forms in the angle of a branch when the latter has been partially broken by wind or by some other accident, and a slight crevice or crack has been made between branch and trunk through which the waters filtrate as in the case of a "Gouttiére."	

III.—Mr. E. P. Dansey.—(*Continued.*)

Grisette ...	"La Grisette" is the decomposition of the wood brought on by a "Gouttiére" or an "Abreuvoir."	
Les taches ...	Are the spots, the stains in the wood of a tree affected with some disease.	
La Lunure ...	This disease appears on the horizontal section of wood under the form of a circle, or sometimes of an arc of a circle, including several concentric layers of a lighter or darker colour than that of the surrounding wood. Its tissue is infected by a disease rendering it more particularly accessible to rot and to worms.	
La Frotture ...	When the bark of trees has been torn off and the liber itself injured, dead wood will form on that spot and bark will cover it over. This is a "Frotture."	
L'Entr'écorce...	This accident is generally the result of the anastomosing of two branches.	
Les trous de vers.	Are the perforations made into the wood by certain species of larvæ.	

☞ The above being the *definition*, the following *terms* are proposed for use.

II.—Terms.

Divisions of the Forest Soil.

La Couverture..	The Superstratum.	

III.—Mr. E. P. Dansey.—(*Continued.*)

Le terreau . .	(Vegetable) Mould. Humus.	
La terre vegetale.	The vegetable soil.	
La terre minérale.	The mineral soil.	
La roche sousjacente.	The underlying rock.	

Classification of Forest Soils.

Terrains marécageux.	Swampy lands.	
Ditto mouilleux.	Wet lands. Watery lands.	
Ditto humides...	Damp lands.	
Ditto frais ...	Moist lands; fresh lands.	
Ditto secs ...	Dry lands.	

Two kinds of Forest Soil.

Terre fortes ou froides.	Compact soils; cold soils.	
Terres legéres ou chaudes.	Light soils; warm soils.	

Quality of Forest Soils.

Terres riches ou substantielles.	Rich soils.	

III.—Mr. E. P. Dansey.—(*Continued.*)

Terres franches.		Medium soil?
Sol meuble ...	A well-divided soil.	

Kinds of Forest Plants.

Arbre ...	Tree.	
Arbrisseau arbuste	Shrub.	
Sous-Arbrisseau.	Small shrub.	
Buisson ...	Bush.	

Parts of a Tree.

La souche ...	The stump.	
La tige ...	The stem.	
(Les tiges) ...	(The individuals.)	
Le fût ...	The trunk.	
La cime ...	The crown.	
La racine ...	The root.	
Bourgeon ...	Bud.	
Plumule ...	Plumule.	
Oeil ...	Eye.	

III.—Mr. E. P. Dansey.—(*Continued.*)

Racine pivotante Ditto traçante. Ditto oblique.	Tap. root. We have no word for "Enracinement," and it is acknowledged by all French Foresters that "Enracinement profond" is a much more correct term than "Racine pivotante." We might say "Deep Radication," Superficial Radication, Mean Radication.	
Radicule ...	Radicle.	
Bourgeon proventif.	Preventive bud.	
Bourgeon adventif ...	Adventitious bud.	
Etoc ...	The "Souche" comprises the root and the portion of tree above ground. The portion above ground is termed the "Etoc." This word is derived from the old French "Estoc," which is itself in all probability a derivation of the old German "Stock," which means any thing fixed.	Souche = stool etoc = stump.
Bois de printemps.	The vernal wood.	
Bois d'automne	The autumnal wood.	
Bois gras ...	Soft wood; spongy wood.	
Bois nerveux ...	Tough wood; sinewy wood.	

III.—Mr. E. P. Dansey.—(*Continued.*)

Diseases and faults in wood.

La Torsion des fibres.	Torsion of the fibres fibro-torsion. Spiral tree.
Bois fors ...	
Arbres virauts La Gelivure ...	Frost bite.
La Roulure ...	——Most of these have already equivalents.
La Cachanure...	——Derived from Cachan, sundial, the cracks resembling its rays.
La Pourriture Rouge or Le Rouge.	Red rot.
La Pourriture blanche.	White rot.
La Pourriture Seche.	Dry rot.
Gouttiére ...	
Abreuvoir ...	A trough or inlet derived from Abreuvoir, to suck in.
La Grisette ...	Derived from "gris" grey. Grey rot.
Les Taches ...	Stains, blotches.
La Lunure ...	So called from the appearance of the disease.

III.—Mr. E. P. Dansey.—(*Continued.*)

La Frotture ...	Rub. Derived from "frotter," to rub.	
l'Entr'écorce ...	From "entre" between, and "écorce," bark—a slip of bark being enclosed within. The "Centre Bark."	
Les trous de vers.	Worm holes or galleries.	
Arbre couronné	Stag-headed tree.	
Chablis	Windfall.	

Different Conditions of a Forest.

Futaie ...	Timber-forest.	
Haute-Futaie...	High timber-forest.	
Vieille-Futaie...	Old timber-forest.	
Futaie reguliere	Normal or regular timber-forest.	
„ irreguliere	Irregular timber-forest.	
Tailli ...	Coppice.	
„ simple ...	Simple Coppice.	
„ composé ..	Composite Coppice.	

Origin of Forest Trees.

Cepée ...	A cluster of stump shoots.	
Brin de semence	Seedling.	

III.—Mr. E. P. Dansey.—(*Continued.*)

Rejet de souche..	From "Rejeter" to spring up again, and "souche" stool.	
Drageon ...	From "Drageonner" to shoot forth; sucker.	
Bouture ...	A cutting.	
Greffe ...	A graft.	
Marcotte ...	From "Marcotter";—a layer or marcot.	

Terms employed in indicating the age of a Timber Forest produced from seed and to be reproduced by seed (Futaie).

Repeuplement	The new stock.	
Sous-Bois ...	Undergrowth.	
Fourré ...	Thicket.	
Gaulis ...		Sapling?
Bas-Perchis ...		Fourth class tree?
Haut-Perchis...		Thirdclass tree?

Terms used to express the density of a Forest.

"En massif"...	Closed; compact.	
Interrompre le massif.	To open the forest (more or less).	
Massif serré ...	Very compact forest; dense forest; dense "groupment;" closely grouped.	

III.—Mr. E. P. Dansey.—(*Continued.*)

Massif clair	Clear; open.	
Peuplement complet.	Well stocked; complete stock.	
Clairierés ...	An opening glade.	
Vide ...	An empty space; a void.	
Terres vagues...	Wastes.	

Terms employed in indicating the age of Reserved Trees.

Balivage ... Martelage ...	Stamping.	
Baliveau de l'âge	Reserved tree of IV. Class.	
Baliveau moderne.	——— III. ditto.	
Baliveau Ancien de II class.	——— II ditto.	
Baliveau Ancien de I class.	——— I. ditto.	
Vieilles ecorces.	——— old reserves.	

Terms for the Different Cuttings.

Coupe ...	Cuttings.	
Coupe d'ensemencement.	Seed-cutting.	

III.—Mr. E. P. Dansey.—(*Continued.*)

Coupe secondaire	Secondary cutting	
Coupe définitive	Final cutting.	
Coupes d'Amélioration.	Improvement cuttings; progress cuttings.	
Coupes de nettoiement.	Cleanings.	
Coupes d'éclaircie.	Thinnings.	
Coupe d'éclaircie forte.	Heavy thinning; extraordinary thinning.	
Coupe moyenne	Mean thinning; ordinary thinning.	
,, faible ...	Slight thinning.	

Different Terms used in Forest Management.

Aménagement..	Derived from "ménager," to husband, to tend. This word might be expressed by management (not that the latter is in any way connected with the former term), but we say—Managean Estate, in the same sense as "aménager une forest." "Aménagement" is the operation which ensures the economical working of a forest by means of certain regulations (Réglement Spécial. Plan d'Exploitation) there the "Plan d'Exploitative" is the working-plan.	

III.—Mr. E. P. Dansey.—(*Continued.*)

Révòlution ...	Revolution.	
Periodo ...	Period.	
Affectation ...	Surface; division.	
Parcelle ...	Portion.	Compartment (by common consent!)
Le Parcellaire ..	The portioning.	
Possibilité ...	This term must appear as uncouth to a Frenchman, not a Forester, as possibility must to an Englishman, yet it is a good term.	
Exploitabilité...	Is the state of a forest when ready for working, for cutting. "Exploiter une mine, une foret, une carriére," is to work a mine, a forest, a quarry; exploitability.	
Exploitable ...	Workable. Exploitable.	

Terms used in Working and in description.

Le couvert ...	The cover.	
L'Ombrage ...	Shade.	
Bois abrutis étê teter.	Etêter is to cut the heads of—to top.	
Bois défensables.	Grown up forest.	

III.—Mr. E. P. Dansey.—(*Continued.*)

Couper à blanc étoc.	An entire felling; inferior vegetation.	
Mort-bois ...	Useless trees; inferior vegetation.	
Bois durs ...	Hard timber.	
Bois tendres ou blancs.	Soft timber.	
Débit des bois ..	Conversion of timber.	
Bois de délit ...	Fraudulently obtained timber.	
Récolement ...	Enumeration, or checking reserve trees.	
Adjudication ...	Auction.	
L'Assiette d'une coupe.	The site of a felling.	
Asseoir une coupe.	To fix the site of a felling.	
Pied cornier ...	Corner-mark.	
Parvis ...	Side-mark.	
Arbre d'Assiette	Site-trees; site-markers.	
Couper en pivot	To give a concave surface to the stocks.	
Couper en tallus	To slope:—To give a sloping surface to the stocks.	
Ravallée ...	Levelling of stumps.	
l'Emondage ...	Pruning.	

III.—Mr. E. P. Dansey.—(*Continued.*)

l'Elagage ...	Lopping.	
Le Sartage ...	Firing.	
l'écobuage Sartage á feu oourant.	Open firing; surface firing.	
Sartage á feu couvert.	close firing; heap firing.	

Terms used in the conversion of Timber.

I.—Fuel-wood.

Bois de quartier	Split billets.	
Bois de rondin	Billets.	
Fagots ...	Fagots.	
Bouvrées ...	Bundles.	
Bois de corde.		
Charbon fort ...	Hard charcoal.	
Charbon doux	Soft charcoal.	

II.

Bois d'Oeuvre...	*Timber*; *wood.*	
Bois de service „ „ construction. „ „ charpente	Building timber; trades timber.	

III.—Mr. E. P. Dansey.—(*Concluded.*)

Bois de travail „ d'industrie.	Cabinet-wood; small wood; fancy wood.	
Bois de Marine	Timber for naval purposes.	
En grume ...	Rough; "Bois en grume" rough timber.	
Bois de fente ..,	Split timber.	
„ „ sciage...	Board timber (scantling timber.)	
„ „ merrain	Cooper's timber.	
Scier sur maille		
Equarissage ...	Squaring of timber. Scantling timber.	

Note.—The term "working plan" needs altering. It is constantly mistaken for a map; and I have seen the phrase "working plan on a scale of 4 inches to the mile" in an official letter! This is about as rational as to say "an annual report or a budget estimate on scale of 4 inches to the mile." Moreover "working" is exploitation—*only one* portion of what the "plan d'amenagement" (Wirthschafts-plan) deals with "Management-scheme" would be better?—B. H. B. P.